

# THE DAILY CLARION

BY HAMILTON, POWER & CO.  
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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.  
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JACKSON, MISS.  
Tuesday, January 1, 1867

Acting upon a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the President has decided to refuse the use of troops hereafter for the Southern States, except in case of riots. A very sensible act, Mr. President.

ATTENTION, BRO. FRANTZ!—An esteemed patron in Covington county, is at a loss to know what has become of the Brandon mail, and thinks that Frantz might be able to tell all about it. There has been but one mail between Brandon and Williamsburg in four weeks. Make due inquiry, Bro. Frantz, and let us hear from you on the subject.

**Death of Robert C. Miller.**  
A telegram from the publishers of the Enterprise Eastern Star brings the sorrowful announcement of the death of Robert C. Miller—an event for some time expected. He died on Saturday last at 11 o'clock, and was buried Sunday evening. Mr. Miller was, for many years, connected with the press of Mississippi, and was one of the most enterprising journalists in the State. For several years he has been Clerk of the House of Representatives—a position he was peculiarly qualified to fill. During the late session he was at his post, though unable to attend to the duties of the office. His strong voice had failed him, and his enfeebled form too plainly told that the hand of death was then upon him. The deceased was about forty-eight years of age, and leaves a large family, to whom we tender our sincerest sympathy.

**THE MAGNANIMOUS NORTH.**—A short time since a couple of Baltimore ladies stopped in Chicago on an errand of mercy—soliciting funds for the Southern Orphans' Relief Association. While there they received five hundred dollars in Confederate money, accompanied by a very insulting note, from the editors of the Republican. In New York the Post declined to assist them because they proposed relieving the wants of the orphans of our noble soldiers. Here we have unmistakable evidence of the petty spite and revenge that characterizes the dominant party. Let the Evening Post and Chicago Republican be measured by their puerile acts.

Military commissions are dead. The Supreme Court has decided against their legality for the trial of civilians, and by direction of the President, the commission appointed by Gen. J. M. Schofield for the trial of Dr. Watson, of Rockbridge, Va., charged with killing a negro, has been dissolved. It will be remembered that Dr. Watson was tried before the proper tribunal in his county on the charge above stated, and after a fair and impartial examination, was acquitted. He was then arrested by order of General Schofield and a military commission appointed to try him again. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Gen. Schofield, backed up by his soldiery, and declined to produce the prisoner. The case was then brought before the President, who immediately ordered Dr. Watson's release, in accordance with the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Indiana conspiracy case, which says that civilians cannot be tried by military commissions. The Court was broken up on the 22d, and the prisoner unconditionally released. He was warmly congratulated by Gen. Granger, President of the commission, and his friends, the latter testifying their delight in a very demonstrative manner. Dr. Watson, through his counsel, returned thanks to General Granger, the Judge-Advocate, and the members of the commission generally, for their uniform courtesy, kindness, and the manner in which they had conducted the trial.

We hail the announcement of the dismissal of Military courts with great joy. There is life and law in the old land yet, and power and authority competent and willing to restore civil authority. Our civil courts will hereafter discharge their legal functions without military interference, and when inferior courts err the cases will go up before the Superior Courts.

Congress will, no doubt, raise a great howl over the action of the President, but as the order was given with the sanction of the Cabinet and Attorney-General, cannot make much out of it.

**Hiring of Freedmen.**  
So far as we have been able to make inquiry, the experience of a majority of the planters is against hiring freedmen for stated wages, and in favor of giving them for compensation a certain portion of the crop. This, too, is more satisfactory to the laborer, who has thus a greater stimulus to industry. We believe it the safest and most harmonious policy for both parties. Very many negroes in this vicinity and elsewhere have not, as yet, made contracts for the next year. They should do so at once. They have had ample time during the holidays to look about with a view to securing better situations; and if they are wise they will resume work somewhere before they squander all their earnings of the past year. We hope they will all find good employment and comfortable homes; and such they have very generally found with their old masters, who are, after all, their truest friends. All freedmen not residing in incorporated cities or towns, who do not make contracts for the year before the second Monday in this month, are liable to be dealt with as vagrants. Contracts should be made in duplicate, with each laborer separately, except in case of families. Each copy of the contract should have a five cent revenue stamp attached, cancelled as the law directs. We have for sale at this office a variety of forms, any of which we will send by mail postage paid at \$1.25 per quire. Parties ordering will please specify the kind they want.

**The Supreme Court and Military Commissions.**  
The case of Milligan of Indiana, who was arrested during the war on a charge of treasonably conspiring against the government, and sentenced to death by a military commission, opens a wide field of litigation by the decision of the Supreme Court. In reviewing the case the New York Sun says: About a year ago, while Milligan's sentence was pending, the matter was brought before the Supreme Court, and the latter gave the opinion that Milligan could not lawfully be executed under the sentence of the military commission, and that he should be turned over to the civil authorities for trial. The decision which was rendered by the Supreme Court on Monday, disposes of all the points involved in the case. It not only declares that Milligan was not amenable to trial by military commission, but it enunciated the general principle that such a commission has no right to try a civilian in a State where martial law does not exist, no matter how flagrant the crime with which he is charged.

If there was no warrant for the trial of criminals in the Northern States by military authority during the war, there was of course no legality in the arbitrary arrests that were made all over the North by such authority. Under the decision in question we fail to see what can prevent the residents of Northern States, who were arrested and incarcerated in Government prisons, whose newspapers were suppressed, etc., from recovering damages. The Supreme Court in the Milligan decision declares that the military authorities had no right to interfere in the matter, because the Circuit Court of Indiana was open and unobstructed, and fully competent to dispose of the case. Hundreds of men were arrested and imprisoned in the North by military authority, and yet the civil courts were operative in every Northern State. The decision in question being general in its application, we may now look for an almost endless list of legal actions against the parties who were instruments in the arbitrary arrests.

**A CONSIDERATE ACT.**—While passing up the Central railroad a few days since, we were witness to an act highly creditable to Gen. West, President of that road. A young man from Newton county was on his way to Georgetown, Ky., to attend college with a view to the ministry, and who was being aided in his efforts by some benevolent gentlemen of this State. Rev. Mr. Hamberlin, who was on the train, stated the case to Gen. West, requesting a reduction from the usual fare, if not inconsistent with the rules of the road. Gen. West very promptly responded by giving the young man a full free pass, and a letter commending him for similar favors to other railroad officials.

The greater part of our unfortunate section is soon to be deprived of mail facilities. The Post Master General has, we see, determined to close all offices in the South where postmasters, at the commencement of the war, were in arrears with the Government.

The closing of these offices will work a great hardship upon our people, but 'tis useless to complain. Go on, gentlemen; your conduct is making us more and more loyal every day.

**THE LINCOLN CONSPIRATORS.**—The late decision of the Supreme Court will annul the decisions of military commissions where civilians have been convicted. It is generally understood in Washington that Andrew Sterrett Ridgley, Esq., of the Baltimore Bar, has applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Dr. Mudd, sentenced by a military commission to imprisonment for life at the Dry Tortugas, Florida, for alleged complicity with the assassins of the late President Lincoln. Spangler and O'Laughlin and Col. St. Leger Grenfel will also come out under similar writs and have their trials before civil tribunals.

The telegraph announced the other day that Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, the chief mogul of the Freedman's Bureau, and a member of the Congressional excursion party, made a brief address to the negroes at Nashville. The speech has been printed and we have read it. It contains but little of interest. He has not come across a negro yet who wanted to return to slavery—a very remarkable discovery indeed. He has found out more than we of thy South have yet learned, i. e., that the freedman will work faithfully. His advice, however, is very good and we make a short extract from it, hoping that the "man and brother" may profit thereby:

To rise high in civilization, the simplest way is to put aside vice and sin, and the best way to do this is for each one to become a follower of Christ. The great hope of the four million colored people of the South is in becoming followers of Christ. Now you must abandon deception and become truthful and honest. Gain the confidence of all by straightforward dealing. Be candid, sincere in every transaction. So with reference to white men's worst foe is whiskey, and it will be the colored man's also, unless the evil is checked.

**The Mississippi Levees.**  
We have received a lengthy petition with the compliments of Senator James L. Alcorn upon the subject of the levee system of the State of Mississippi. It is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. It is well written and presents many forcible reasons why Congress should step forward and preserve from inundation the valuable cotton lands bordering the Mississippi river, in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. We have only room for a few extracts from the petition:

That notwithstanding its wonderful productiveness as a field for cotton, the country lying between the Mississippi and the Yazoo has, as a result of the war, reverted back to substantially the condition of waste from which it had been reclaimed, and that the people who have as a consequence been ruined with it, are not only now as they were previous to the grant of the General Government, face to face with the impossible task of building new levees without money or credit, but are actually excluded from the performance of the work still further than then, by a formidable debt. That the work of reconstructing the Mississippi levee is one of great magnitude. That a labor of ten years in the effort, with the donations of the General Government, added to several millions of money derived from local taxation, all faithfully applied, and yet the task barely accomplished at the cost of the public treasury, forces the conviction that the effort now being made by the local authorities is but the feeble attempt of a feeble and impoverished people to accomplish by industry a great public work which, without the nation's generous help, they can never perform. That the destruction of the capital invested in that branch of agriculture has to a very great extent crippled its old energies; and has placed it under conditions that amount in themselves to very serious difficulties.

That the work of improvement which will place the people of the tract bounded by the Mississippi and the Yazoo in a position to add fifteen millions of dollars to the gold income of the country, will if carried out now that it is impossible of execution otherwise, at the cost of the public treasury, prove still more than it did in the past, a sound measure of financial policy. That while the alluvions of the Mississippi lowlands offer in their yield of ten bales to the hand, as compared with that of five bales to the hand on the cotton uplands, a means of averting that public disaster, there is no hope whatever of rescuing them for that purpose from inundation, save by the enlightened statesmanship, which demands that the helpless ruin of the levee interests be restored generously by the resources of the General Government.

That inasmuch as in addition to the considerations thus glanced at, the construction of the Levees of the State of Mississippi will add to the basis of Federal taxation 120,000 bales of cotton, the outlay made on those works will therefore yield an income under the head of "cotton tax" of upwards of one million six hundred thousand dollars per annum. That to restore a special ruin made by military necessity; to repeat an act which proved itself one of sound policy in our public arithmetic; to promote high interests of our commerce and our finance; to maintain the supremacy of the country as the cotton producer of the world; to give a home to the freedmen, and preserve them in the future from idleness, poverty, and barbarism; to bring back our cotton supplies in the face of even deficient labor to the old standard of prosperity, your honorable bodies will do that which remains in your power before the close of this session of Congress to assuage as far as possible a public sense of wrong by applying the money derived from the cotton-tax of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, respectively, to the reconstruction of the works necessary for placing the luxuriant lowlands of those States at the service of the general posterity.

Negro infanticide is becoming more and more frequent, in view of the difficulty the negroes experience in earning a livelihood, now that the boon of freedom has been bestowed upon them, and the heartlessness, growing out of ignorance, shame, and an originally inferior moral nature, of negro parents.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

### NOON REPORTS.

#### FROM EUROPE

**Liverpool Markets.**—Cotton Firm  
**Important From Washington.**  
**THE CASE OF DR. MUDD.**  
**Chase Refuses to Grant Writ.**  
**Congressional Reconstruction.**  
**A BILL PREPARED.**  
**Late From Europe and Mexico**  
**NEW YORK MARKETS.**  
**COTTON FIRMER.**

PARIS, Dec. 27.—A Berlin journal, under stood to speak semi-officially, declares that Austria meditates an invasion of Turkey. The same paper contains a proclamation re-establishing the Province of Poland in its rights under the Prussian crown.

FLORENCE, Dec. 27.—Mazzini, the Italian patriot, has issued an address calling upon the people of Rome to demand a republican form of government.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Political news unimportant. Consols are quoted at 90½ for money. American securities are firm. Five-twentieths, 72½; Illinois Central, 78½; Erie, 46.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—The cotton market is firmer, with an advance. Middling Uplands quoted at 15d, with sales estimated at 25,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—Cotton easier. Sales 10,000 bales, at former quotations. Bread stuffs firm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Chairman of the House Committee on Territories has prepared a bill to be introduced on the re-assembly of Congress, providing for the reconstruction of the Southern States. The particulars have not yet transpired. The bill does not, however, propose to reduce the Southern States to a territorial condition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The steamer Henry Chamcey, with San Francisco dates of 10th inst., has arrived. She brings \$630,000 in specie.

PANAMA, Dec. 23.—The United States ship Powhatan has arrived. Admiral Dahlgren sailed from Panama for Callao, on the 16th.

Matters were very quiet on the Isthmus. Mosquera continues to war against the church, and has ordered further confiscation and sale of church property. He has also ordered the seizure of all war materials crossing the Isthmus for the Pacific Republics at war with Spain. He has decreed neutrality, and gives liberty to both belligerents to bring prizes into the Republic for sale.

No final decision has been arrived at regarding the peace proposition of England and France. Peru still talks war, though a minister from Chili had been sent to Lima to consult and advise.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Twenty-fives, 72½; Consols, 89½.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The French iron-clad fleet is expected to leave Cherbourg to-day for Vera Cruz.

FLORENCE, Dec. 29.—The rumors of a change in the Italian cabinet are entirely false.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Flour steady. Corn dull. Old Mess Pork \$19.50; New do. \$21.00 Cotton quiet but firm at 34½ for Middling. Gold, 33½. Exchange, 94½. Sight, 10.

FLORENCE, Dec. 28.—The Italian Government has demanded indemnity of Sublime Porte for firing into an Italian steamer. It is not known what answer Turkey will make.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Some days ago an application was made to Justice Chase for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Dr. Mudd, one of the persons condemned (by the Military Commission which tried the Booth conspirators) to imprisonment at Dry Tortugas. It was returned yesterday by the Chief Justice to the counsel with the following endorsement: "The within application has been considered, and is denied." This action on the part of Justice Chase does not, however, prevent the counsel from making a similar application to any other judge or civil tribunal.

From the 1st of January a reduction of postage will take place upon letters and newspapers conveyed by British packets, or partly by British and partly by American packets from this country to any port in the West Indies.

The Agricultural Department estimates the total cotton product of this year at one million and a half bales of 500 pounds each. The Department has suspended the payment of monies due before the commencement of the late war to certain parties who subsequently joined the Confederate Government. The reason for this is the joint resolution pending before Congress to prohibit such settlements at present, though the vouchers or drafts may be in proper legal form.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30.—A difficulty occurred in Hampton last night—a party of negroes making an attack on a store in revenge for one of their number being shot while endeavoring to steal. They were dispersed by the military.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Cotton active, and advanced two cents. Sales 8,300 bales. Low middling 31½@32½; middling 33½@34½. Sugar in good demand—fair 94. Molasses higher—good 62. Flour dull and unsettled—superfine \$10.75@11.1; single extra \$11½@11.75. Corn in fair demand—\$1.05@1.10. Oats 75¢@77. Hay in better demand—\$26@27 per ton. Pork firm—mess \$21.70@22.15; bacon shoulders and ribbed sides 12½; clear 15½. Lard dull and unchanged—12½@13. Sterling 44; New York sight 1-2c. discount. Gold 32½@32½.

Our Telegraphic Reports will hereafter be transmitted by the United States and European News Association.

The Congressional Excurionists passed through our city last Sunday from New Orleans en route for Washington. They expressed themselves highly delighted with their visit to the Crescent City.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Northeast and Southwest railroad will be held at Eutaw, Alabama, on the 16th of January. This road is designed to run from Meridian to Chattanooga, and is therefore of much importance to East Mississippi. The road from Meridian to Pork station—20 miles—is now used by the Selma road. We hope our friend Roberson will stir the people up on the subject of the Chattanooga railroad, and get the work completed.

**THE CURRENCY.**—We learn by Washington dispatches that it is distinctly understood a large and fixed majority of the House committee on banking and currency are opposed to any further inflation of the currency, and are determined to stand firmly by the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. They consider that he has wrought the whole subject with care and superior opportunities for information, and are willing to accord pre-eminence to his conclusions. A majority are also in favor of having only one kind of Federal paper currency, and are opposed to the issue of the national banks.

**BISHOP GREEN.**—It is with feelings of sadness and deep regret that we contemplate the departure of Bishop Green, who, with his family, leaves in a few days for his new home in Tennessee. The good Bishop has lived in our midst a number of years, and has gained a strong hold upon our affections. All who know him will feel sensibly his absence. He has moved among us a gentle, quiet spirit of good, exciting a holy, refining influence upon all who have come in contact with him.

Life is, with some men, a constant struggle—a struggle between good and evil—and death only ends it; while others, having passed through scathing ordeals, through storms and tempests, reach calm seas, with the Celestial City in view, peacefully waiting their summons to enter the pearly gates. One of these last we would pronounce the good Bishop. Upon his silvered locks the light of another world already shines, and his soul seems to have donned its pure white robe. He is a perfect gentleman; an humble christian; a faithful monitor of the young; a good, pure man; and bears with him the kindest wishes of his many friends. May the holy angels guard him, and make smooth the pathway of his declining years.—Columbus Index.

**MASSACHUSETTS AGAINST THE "AMENDMENT."**—Petitions are being circulated in Worcester county, Massachusetts, and in other parts of that State, praying the Legislature not to ratify the constitutional amendment, on the ground principally of the "danger to the liberties of the people from conceding to any State," as is done in the second section of the proposed amendment, "the right or possibility of denying to any class of its loyal citizens the natural right of representation and the elective franchise."

The Richmond Whig has a leading editorial advising the people to give up the old politicians. "We are beginning a new era and must have new ideas and new men."

**MARRIED.**  
On Tuesday evening, the 25th instant, by Rev. W. G. Millsaps, Mr. THOMAS PRITCHARD, Jr., of Jefferson county, and Miss LAURA, daughter of John Watson, Esq., of Copiah county, Miss.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WANTED.**  
A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of considerable experience in business desires a situation as Clerk in a Grocery or Dry Goods store, or would take charge of a paying country school. He has filled the latter position for some years, and is eminently qualified.  
Address Jan 1 d3t At this office for one week.

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL,**  
NEW ORLEANS.  
O. E. HALL, Proprietor.  
W. T. HICKLE,  
Jan 1 y3m Late of St. James Hotel.

**GEORGE SMITH.**  
Steam and Gas Pipe Fitter.  
STEAMBOAT work and Machinery repair, promptly attended to. Keeps on hand and for sale, Steam Engines, Whistles, Globe and Check Valves, Cylinder and Gudge Cocks, Gum, Hemp and Cotton Packing. A large supply of Gas fixtures and Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves, on hand.

South-west cor. Clay and Mulberry Sts.,  
**VICKSBURG, MISS.**  
Orders solicited and promptly executed.  
Jan 1 d6m

B. F. BOWLING, R. S. CLARK, JAS. MEAGHER,  
Vicksburg, St. Louis, New Orleans.

**BOWLING, CLARK & CO.**  
General Commission Merchants.

**COTTON FACTORS,** and agents for the sale of all grades of St. Louis Flour, the best brands of Pork and Provisions, and Western Produce generally, 102 Washington street, Vicksburg, Miss.  
AGENTS for The Ohio River Salt Company. Also, the Laffin Powder Company, Saint Louis, and Cape Lime Kilns.  
Jan 1 d2m

**INDIGESTION AND INNUTRITION**  
the foundation of Consumption. All scientific physicians admit this, and nearly all are coming convinced that pure liquor, combined with vegetable remedies, which act directly on the digestive organs, are the remedies.

It is admitted by our most learned chemists that Dr. Roback's Bitters is a billious agent, and the best stomachic to the world. It is also acknowledged by practical chemists to be the safest and preventive to bilious derangements, and the system and giving tone to the digestive organs.

Ladies in delicate health will find, suit to their use; it is also highly recommended to mothers while nursing. It contains no injurious power for enervated systems. CONVALESCENTS should use the Bitters to strengthen the prostration which attends low acute disease.

**NEW ORLEANS.**  
**KNIGHT & CO.**  
—DEALERS IN—  
**PLANTATION, MILL**  
—AND—  
**WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY**  
AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

172 Gravier Street, NEW ORLEANS.  
KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of articles peculiar to our trade, and through our agents in the North and West can fill promptly, and at a small advance, all orders for our line not usually kept in this market. The great change in our line of machinery, both for agricultural and manufacturing purposes, at prices that will warrant the purchase. Also, Leeks & Co's Superior Sewing Machine, and all other machinery, contract for any kind of work done at our establishment, at their prices.  
Nov 11 d1y

**JAMES SYME.**  
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST  
139 Canal Street, (Touro Building), New Orleans.  
IMPORTERS and DEALERS  
—IN—  
Fine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, Fancy Goods and Perfumery.  
**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
French, English and American of every description.  
ALSO,  
Medicine Chests and Medical Supplies.  
Nov 17, 1866-6md

**GATES, GILLESPIE & CO.**  
Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants.  
130 Gravier Street, New Orleans.  
sept 14 d4wly

**CLARKE & CO.**  
COTTON FACTORS  
—AND—  
Commission Merchants  
38 Poydras Street, NEW ORLEANS, La.

Corner Main and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo.  
**ORDEES** are solicited for the purchase of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Groceries, Western Produce, Naval Stores, Bagging, Rope, &c., &c., which will be filled promptly, and at the lowest rates, on our best personal attention.

We will advance cash, and negotiate promptly shipments from New Orleans to St. Louis, from St. Louis to New Orleans.

Sell Cotton, Sugar and Molasses, in New Orleans, at the lowest rates, and on a very important consideration for Merchants and Planters having Cotton &c. to sell, need of plantation and store supplies.  
Nov 20 d12m

**JACKSON.**  
**OVERSEER WANTED.**  
WANTED, a first class overseer to manage a cotton plantation in Mississippi. Address, with reference, John W. T. Withers, Madison Station, Miss., or W. M. T. Withers, Jackson, Miss.  
dec 25 d10t

**DR. SHUTZ.**  
INFORMS the citizens of Jackson and vicinity, that he has arrived here with a large and complete stock of Spectacles, which will give him an enviable reputation in every place where he has been tested, and which are highly recommended by the highest authorities. Persons whose sight is failing, near and small objects, viz: reading, sewing, &c., or who have Weak Eyes, are respectfully invited to consult the Doctor and examine his glasses.

REFERENCES:—Col. W. Heiskell, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Nashville; John Martin, Memphis; Judge S. A. Brown, Maj. E. C. Eggleston, Judge N. E. Gooden, Thomas H. Biewert Sr., Thomas H. Biewert Jr., Col. Harrison, lawyer, Columbus, Miss. Can be seen for about two weeks at Mr. Bloom's store, No. 5 Chesapeake.

Persons wishing to consult the Doctor at their residence, will please send their address.  
Dec 25 d12v

**IMPORTANT**  
To Magistrates and Other Civil Officers.  
THE undersigned have now in course of preparation, by a competent member of the bar, a MANUAL OF LEGAL FORMS, for use by Magistrates and other civil officers in Mississippi. The necessity for such a manual, long been felt, and published in the public view, which we hope to present to the public, will be found valuable and reliable for reference. The Forms will embrace those used by JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, PROBATE CLERKS, SHERIFFS, and those most commonly in use by Lawyers and Business men—such as Mortgages, Deeds of Trust, Deeds of General Warranty, Leases, Promissory Notes, Drafts, Promissory Bills Lading, etc., etc.

The work will be substantially bound, and the price will not exceed \$2.50. As only a limited edition of the work is prepared, those who desire to secure copies are requested to send their names—the work will be prepared ready for delivery—of which due notice will be given.

Address  
**HAMILTON, POWER & CO.**  
Jackson, Miss.  
dec 22 d4wly